Claims

1. A method of determining the power parts of the codes in different time slots (slot 0, slot 1, ...) of CDMA signals transmitted, which includes a pilot channel (CPICH) and at least one dedicated physical channel (DPCH), whereby different orthogonal codes are assigned to the pilot channel (CPICH and the dedicated physical channels (DPCH), and the time slots (slot 14, slot 0,. ...) of the dedicated physical channels (DPCH) can be shifted in time in relation to the time slots (slot 0, slot 1, ...) of the pilot channel (CPICH) with the following steps:

- Select an orthogonal code whose power part is to be determined,

- Determine whether the orthogonal code selected is active, i.e., whether the code is assigned to a dedicated physical channel,

- If the orthogonal code selected is active: determine the power part at the moment and display the mometary power part as a function of the time in the raster of time slots (slot 0, slot 1, ...) of the pilot channel (CPICH), and

- If the orthogonal code selected is not active: determine the mean power part using the length of the time slot (slot 0, slot 1, ...) of the pilot channel (CPICH) and display the mean power part as a function of the time in the raster of time slots (slot 0, slot 1, ...) of the pilot channel (CPICH).

2. The method in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the power parts for the orthogonal code in a certain code class (CC), i.e., for all codes with a certain spreading factor (SF), are determined.

3. The method in Claim 2, characterized by the fact that the inactive orthogonal codes contain alias power parts of used orthogonal codes in a higher or lower code class (CC), and the mean power part represents the sum of the mean power parts of the used orthogonal codes in a higher code class (CC).

4. The method in one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized by the fact that the power of each active dedicated physical channel (DPCH) is changed at the beginning of a pilot sequence (pilot) and the length of the pilot sequence (pilot) depends on the spreading factor (SF).